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## Some new Fungi

BY S. M. TRACY AND F. S. EARLE

### ***Meliola anomala* sp. nov.**

Epiphyllous, forming black, velvety, usually orbicular patches, 2–5 mm. in diameter, often with a grayish border; perithecial mycelium rather scanty, of thick, brown, opaque, frequently septate threads about  $8\ \mu$  in diameter; conidial (?) mycelium abundant, of nearly hyaline, slender, branching threads about  $4\ \mu$  in diameter; conidia not seen; capitate hyphopodia very numerous, often densely crowded, usually the upper cell oval to ovate, smoothly rounded, about  $16 \times 12\ \mu$ , occasionally angled or sublobate and very rarely elongate and once septate, basal cell small and short, about  $6 \times 6\ \mu$ ; mucronate hyphopodia none; setae very numerous, dark brown, frequently septate, tip entire, blunt, the upper third usually conspicuously flexed and irregular, 200–300  $\mu$  long, base about  $7\ \mu$  thick, tip  $4\ \mu$  thick; perithecia scattered, abundant, about 200  $\mu$  in diameter, of soft, small-celled parenchyma, cells about  $8\ \mu$ ; asci clavate to obovate, pedicellate and conspicuously fascicled, 8-spored, about  $100 \times 20\text{--}40\ \mu$ ; ascospores inordinate, strongly clavate, broad above, narrowed to a blunt point below, light fuliginous, 4-septate, 40–45  $\mu$  long, 12  $\mu$  broad above, 4  $\mu$  broad below.

On living leaves of *Persea* sp., Palma Sola, Fla., May 14, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6600.

This interesting species is evidently closely related to *Meliola clavatispora* Speg. but it differs from published descriptions of that species in the much longer and curiously flexed and irregular setae, and in the stalked not sessile hyphopodia.

If this is to be considered a true *Meliola* and there seems no reason to doubt it, it would seem to effectively dispose of the scheme of classification proposed by some recent authors by which *Meliola* has been taken from its natural allies among the Perisporiaceae and thrust in among the exceedingly different Aspergillales. In this species the asci are as conspicuously fascicled as in any of the Sphaeriales.

**Hysterostomella Floridana** sp. nov.

Epiphyllous, scattered, spots none ; stromata black, superficial, crust-like, 1–4 mm. in diameter, the margin sterile and smooth, the central portion rugose with irregular elongated ridges formed by the connivent lips of the poorly defined subconfluent ascomata, the margin bordered by a narrow indistinct, *Lembosia*-like subiculum of anastomosing fuscus threads : asci broadly oval, aparysate, rather thick-walled,  $30\text{--}35 \times 20\text{--}25 \mu$  ; ascospores eight, inordinate, narrowly ovate, about equally uniseptate, constricted, ends obtuse or the narrower one subacute, hyaline to light olivaceous (probably darker with age),  $16\text{--}18 \times 6\text{--}7 \mu$ .

On leaves of *Ardesia Pickeringii*, Manatee, Fla., May 11, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6612.

The five previously described species of this little-known tropical genus are all from South America. It is evidently closely related to *Lembosia* from which it can only be separated by the compound stroma-like ascoma.

This peculiar group of black, superficial, mostly tropical fungi has always been classed in the Hysteriales on account of their elongated ascomata that open by a slit. This seems to be only a superficial resemblance, their real affinity as indicated by mode of growth, structure of the ascoma and characters of spores and asci being much closer to the Microthyriaceae.

**Hysterostomella sabalicola** sp. nov.

Hypophyllous, scattered on small, irregular, yellow spots ; stromata black, scutellate, small, irregularly oval, .75–1 mm. in diameter, sterile margin narrow,  $50 \mu$ , of compacted parallel radiating threads, subiculum none, central portion elevated and rugose from the long, irregular connivent lips of the poorly defined ascomata : asci oval, about  $40\text{--}50 \times 20 \mu$  ; ascospores eight, inordinate, equally uniseptate, nearly hyaline (perhaps young), about  $20 \times 6 \mu$ .

On leaves of *Sabal Palmetto*, Longboat Key, Fla., April 26, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6597.

**Lembosia brevis** sp. nov.

Epiphyllous on irregular brownish spots 2–4 mm. in diameter ; ascomata thickly scattered black, crust-like, usually simple and distinct, but occasionally forking or sparingly confluent, very short, ends obtuse,  $100\text{--}175 \times 70\text{--}80 \mu$ , subiculum reduced to a fringe of

numerous parallel, simple, fuscous threads about  $10-20 \times 2-3 \mu$ ; asci oval, about  $20 \times 16 \mu$ ; ascospores eight, inordinate, oblong, ends obtuse, nearly equally uniseptate, subhyaline (young) about  $8-10 \times 4 \mu$ .

On living leaves of *Ilex* sp., Longboat Key, Fla., April 27, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6570.

This differs from any of the described species on *Ilex* in the numerous very short ascomata and especially in the character of the subiculum.

***Lembosia cactorum* sp. nov.**

Scattered without definite spots; ascomata black, shining, straight, distinct not anastomosing or forking, rather thick or sub-elevated, with the aspect of a small *Hysterium*,  $200-500 \times 100-150 \mu$ , ends obtuse, lips connivent or slightly parted, subiculum of agglutinated and anastomosing threads  $2-4 \mu$  in diameter, and usually extending to  $20-40 \mu$  or more, epithecium well developed; asci oval,  $25-30 \times 16-20 \mu$ ; ascospores eight, narrowly ovate, inordinate, unequally uniseptate, ends obtuse, hyaline (?) about  $12 \times 4 \mu$ .

On *Opuntia vulgaris*, Palma Sola, Fla., May 2, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6592.

This species departs somewhat widely from the usual *Lembosia* type. The ascoma is better developed and firmer. This with the presence of an epithecium points to a relationship with the true *Hysteriaceae*.

The color of the spores is not a reliable character in this group. They are usually long hyaline or faintly tinted, only becoming dark (usually brownish) with age.

***Acanthostigma conocarpi* sp. nov.**

Amphigenous but mostly hypophyllous, scattered, without spots; perithecia minute, subconic, brown, of thin, delicate, obscurely cellular parenchyma,  $75-90 \mu$ , clothed with scattered, erect, rigid, entire, dark fuscous, opaque bristles  $40-50 \mu$  long, base about  $4 \mu$  wide, tapering upward to an acute point; asci oblong or slightly obovate, short-pedicillate, about  $40 \times 10 \mu$ ; paraphyses thread-like, slightly exceeding the asci; ascospores distichous, cylindric-clavate, anterior end obtuse, posterior subacute, twice septate, not constricted, hyaline, about  $12 \times 3 \mu$ .

On leaves of *Conocarpus sericea* (DC.) Frank, Longboat Key, Fla., April 27, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6573.

This is related to *A. Berenice* (B. & C.) Sacc. on *Magnolia* leaves but it is smaller in all of its parts and the spores are only 2-septate.

***Plowrightia circumscissa* sp. nov.**

Thickly scattered over large deadened areas; stromata black, buried in the leaf substance, at length exposed by the circumscissile breaking away of the epidermis, irregularly oval or suborbicular, occasionally confluent,  $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 mm., ostioles punctate, three or four to eight or more in each stroma; asci stipitate, aparaphysate, thick-walled, about  $60\text{--}80 \times 16\mu$ ; ascospores subdistichous, ovate, at length about equally uniseptate, hyaline, about  $20 \times 5\mu$ .

On languishing leaves of some aloe (*Agave* sp.?), Longboat Key, Fla., April 26, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6596.

This is a striking species from the peculiar way in which the innate fungus frees itself from the epidermis of the host. The dead areas often involve the tips of the leaves but in other cases they are lateral.

***Cercospora convolvuli* sp. nov.**

Amphigenous, widely effused, forming large olivaceous areas, without definite spots and only slightly discoloring the leaf; conidiophores cespitose in divergent clusters of 10 to 20 or more, not tuberculate, brown, at first continuous, the lower half becoming conspicuously septate at intervals of  $4\text{--}8\mu$ , upper half continuous, variously contorted and marked by conidial scars, about  $40\text{--}50 \times 5\mu$ ; conidia hyaline, clavate or subcylindric, usually curved, continuous or at length obscurely and sparingly septate,  $60\text{--}100 \times 3\text{--}4\mu$ .

On leaves of *Convolvulus acetosæfolia*, Breton Island, La., Aug. 18, 1900, Tracy & Lloyd, no. 593.

***Cercospora torta* sp. nov.**

Hypophyllous, widely effused, discoloring the leaf above but not forming definite spots; conidiophores scattered, not fascicled, long and slender, nearly straight, frequently septate, when dry flattened and seeming twisted at the septa,  $60\mu$  or more long, about  $4\mu$  wide; conidia long, slender, subcylindric, at length multiseptate, about  $80 \times 3\mu$ .

On *Cynoctonum ptiolata* (*Mitreola*), Ocean Springs, Miss., Sept. 15; 1900, Tracy & Lloyd, no. 590.

***Passalora* (?) *melioloides* sp. nov.**

Epiphyllous, forming black, velvety, orbicular patches 2–3 mm. in diameter, or confluent over larger areas; mycelium abundant,

superficial, of straight, rigid, creeping, fucous threads about  $4\ \mu$  in diameter, and septate at intervals of  $20\text{--}30\ \mu$ ; conidiophores erect, rigid, simple, dark fuscous, opaque, about  $150\text{--}200 \times 6\ \mu$ , septate at intervals of  $12\text{--}20\ \mu$ ; conidia solitary, acrogenous, light fuscous, narrowly oval, uniseptate, scarcely constricted, about  $25 \times 6\ \mu$ .

On living leaves of *Quercus Virginiana*, Clearwater, Fla., April 20, 1900, S. M. Tracy, no. 6608.

The generic position of this fungus is doubtful. It is much larger and more conspicuous than those usually referred to *Pas-salora* and in that genus no mention is made of a superficial mycelium. At first glance it resembles a *Meliola* but no hyphopodia are present and there are no perithecia. The same thing was taken several years ago on this host at Ocean Springs, Miss., but at this writing the specimens are not accessible.